## June Robes and Buses-Bonnets-Clonks-Dress Goods-Modes-Enir-Dressing-Boots

Signeral Bemarks. The Spring came slowly up this way. May reigned that in triumph, but in tears. Now and then a day of glorious consiline and coaline skies flashed out like a misplaced jewel among her somber robus. But, for the most part, fickle April o melancholy, and barren March was not so chill. ed, apprehensive of returning Winter, than danced le shivers of cold that seemed to blanch their rosy waveness of modiste and shopmen, but have the knieldoscopic splendor which June gensees. A few bewitching and fluttering awallows skim bout prematurely, in a glory of the nowest and costlicat but the very Summer and hey day of Fashion is by

cover, an influence more dismal than frowning shies and ern winds brought with them, has been driving the belles the hills and the senside tong before the day of the usual To the fashionable little Miss Muffets, who sat on ets so contestedly eating their ourds and whey, and ng that life had duties, or struggles, or abominations, there came up from the Lower Ray a horrible black spider of I disgust, and frightened these character Miss Maf-

ether, it has been an unpropitions season for millier and haberdaster. June comes, however, with hands full shine, and sprinkles it over the dim city with a are regal than the illies, toll not, neither do they spin, yet

ally spider-webs gatheren from the morning's mond ing with dew-drops, and joined together by st madequate to express-when these perfect are extravagant? The dumb, struggling love autifu' cries out in their souls to be satisfied, and they d garments, and bright upholstery.

for her economy, and Sara, of the Avenue, finds herself is that her extravagance is really the founds od her doffers, the country is done for. Yet Sally in oner bankrupt, perhaps, and Sara, are, might put by money from her scanty income

longing to achieve success of some kind, however ful, and the woman who can triumph in perfect It is quite possible that the languid lady buying may fancy that life has meanings for that shop girl she would have been a braver and better woman.

ir fault, but the direct result of stupid Hegislation, and In spending all the money they please, until they become feach them how to do it. le to the bar and the Presidency. And this paper shall

When shall be devised the perfect top and round of mity which age cannot wither nor custom stale! Look wh the fusbion-books of the past five yours, it is a covering for the bead." The head, distigured se and absurd arrangement of the hair, becomes

Of all the milliners' whime this season, the Empire, the Function, and the Lamballe are alone endurable. The Paif the reprobation we lavished upon it la Paucia, would be a unique horror; the Marie Antoinetic, a of aprices mass of puffs and flowers; the Tirels, and a byte Mary Stuart compete for the honor of lutter ugliness and unfitnoss. The Empire, though always too small and too close for plain faces, is at least modest. The Farchum, since it is deelded that a bounct is to be only a head-dress. is light, grace fel, pretty, and universally becoming. The Lamballe is a very denty dinner plate with a wreath of flowers under the edge. and rich strings to tie it beneath the chin or against the cheek. All these barnets have the crowning merit of cheapness, be cause they are so tiny, and made of such airy nothings that when the frame and materials are purchased, and the structure built by shillful fingers at home, the whole expense is only two or three dollars. The levelicat one we have seen this season was made of fragments found in the careful boxes of a thrifty housewife, and cost exactly 65 cents. Admired Miranda, it was vanily prettier than yours which Ferdinand so commended.

and for which you puid \$48 dollars in Brevoort-place.

While fastions like those of to-day prevail, so whimsical, so unserviceable, so generally unbecoming as to make it certain That to-morrow there will be rone so poor to do them reverwhere it is utter westefulness to expend much money upon them. It is quite true that the best material is, in the end. most economical, but it must be so feshlored that when its riyle has passed by its inherent beauty and excellence will not have to centend against the represent of uncontiness, and ab-

purdity in design.

PALETOIS AND MANTLES.

The edict to abolish close-fitting garments, which came with authority from Paris in the early Spring, fell unheeded on the cars of contumncious rebels who loved not Paris less but has paines more. Most of the rilk garments are a modified form of the imperishable basque, with its tight waist and trouble-gome sleeves. They are hot and inconvenient for Summer west, and have not the beauty of fitness which marks the pretty French sacques and rich circulars, with their flounces of expansive lace. Most of these clouks have the inevitable and well-nigh interminable reins at the back, fastened with buckles or slides, and streaming on the wind like samber com-Mts. Ribbons should tie, buttons should fasten, chains should suspend, or sessite have those uses, else they become outen.

Sations, which are always vulgar.

The most beautiful garments of the season are the shawls of black cashmere, exquisitely embroidered; of black or white grenedine—which on tall women are very elegant—and of black or white lace. Turend shawls have been and must be so ex-pensive as to place their beauty under ban to the majority of Lady would wear one. But of late the Yak shawls, both white and black, have been gaining in favor. They are very pretty. do not claim to be what they are not, and may be hought for \$30 and upward. The most fashionable are very large, while the all's garments are worn even smaller than last year. Eponlette trimmines for the latter are still very popular, and run up the shoulder seam rather than down the erm. The change fa by no means an improvement, as it not only makes the about fers look high but detracts from the apparent width of the chest, two blemishes which American women can ill afford to White muslin Spanish mantles beautifully emprofdered, are almost the most seducing of all the pretty Sum. mer garments. For young indies nothing else is half so charm-

DEESS GOODS.

Ingenuity and skill had atready so far exhausted possibilities that one had no right to look for novelties in fabrics this Summer, but only for new designs in patterns. Nevertheless, the new fabrics are here. Bilk, and lines, and cotton, and wool pal tissues, so that whatever one buys, and however much, on a is pursued all the way home from the shope with self-reproaches that one had not bought that still loveller rejected fabric, and put more yards thereof. Grenadine, mozambique, goats' hair, rana), maalin, Eugenie erépe, tissue, linen lawn-each is more beautiful than the other. All these goods are a little lower than they have been. Very good lene-the prottlest rial for Summer walking drames-may be bought for five abilitys. A few weeks ago it cost a dollar. Stripes are very anable, but tiny banches of flowers on a pale ground, or plain fabrics in lovely tints are far brettier.

Piqués are more worn than ever, and are the prettiest more lettes, except in the warmest weather, because they "de eed with rich epaulettes in colors, or with button able trimming involves. The pretty white, or colored

"Rigor" sleeve, establish firmly the reign of the "Empire leads the slow procession of reform in skirts of artistic limp ness, their circle will still seem typical of their immortality.

are absolutely natrimmed, their gored fullness sweeping in

heavy, unbroken folds. Cont alceves are still the best style With white muslin bodies, which are prettier and more fashionable than ever, will be worn little sleeveless jackets of bright silk, contrasting with the color of the skirt. Silken bands gird the full white sleeves at equal distances, and other bands ornament the hair. It is a jointy and guy fashion, and will be popular with young ladies.

HATE-DEESING. The bair is wern higher than ever at the back of the neck. A few levely heads look pretty, with the air of oddity which this bestows, but the most are extremely ugly. False hair is more used than ever, and it would be difficult so to disfigure the endescript borrors, that it would aftract more than a passing

An attempt has been made to introduce russet or drab eather, or grey poplin walking boots, but they do not usurp the place of the pretty black boots so long and so deserved popular. Every lady will be well booted and well gloved, if she must wear a cheaper dress therefor. And the dalaty walking boots now made are prettier and more becoming than

the lightest slipper. TRIMMINGS.

The noticeable difference between the best French fashions and those which are most prevalent here, is the absence of own. Novelty, in the apprehension of most of our modistes, consists in a new application of ribbons, or flounces, or further lows, and novelty is, and must be the end and alm of fishion Not so, O teachers of false doctrines! Harmony, grace simplicity, becomingness, these are the fundamental laws o costome. And they are all set at naught when the strength of the toilet is frittered away in rudless bedirenns garniture, concent a deformity, or enhance a grace wi pure, good color, to praceful felds, to innate beauty,

## GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REPORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

## Proceedings of the First and Second Days-Reports, Letters and Resolutions-Lincoln the Moses of the Colored Race, &c.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Datch Church in North America, which began its annual session in this city on Wednesday morning, is th The membership of this denomination is

A case of separal from the North Classis of Long Island, gainst a decision of the Particular Synod of New-York, in gainst a decision of the Particular Synod of New-York, in earth on stilling a correspond of consultat magnitudity much, was reported and referred to the dudicial Committee. The following standing committees were apposited:
Professorate—The Roye, G. H. Manderille, J. R. Saydam, J. L. Saydam, J. L. Garage, C. R. Saydam, J. C. Saydam, J. C. Saydam, J. L. Garage, C. R. Saydam, J. C. Saydam, J. Saydam,

son, D. Decker, E. N. Schrug; Elders Samed B. Schlicher, G. C. Addison.

Full cation—The Reve. J. B. Albyber, Abrum Thomeson, S. Van Veckhen; Elders Friedrick J. Fre Inglayren, Denke J. Mond.

Schulzstlams—The Reve. Jacob —————A. C. Millipsegs, C. J. Shepherd; Elders C. A. De Ferres, H. V. Layder.

Lorentzedene—The Reve. Drynt Cale, John Gardner, James Demarced; Elders Greene Yame, William Vec Verance.

Accounts—The Reve. J. R. Levie, T. G. Watson, N. F. Chapman; Elders J. S. Van Goert, John Berny, William Vec Verance.

The hour for movines on adjournment had nearly arrived, when the Rev. John P. Washington, a clereyman and agent of the Zon Methodate Episcopia African Church, was introduced to the Synod, and made a low remarks. He said that he had formerly been in a Sure on a nountailon near the spot Where the battle of Anticiam was forget, but has escaped into this State, 35 years ago, and a four years alone sent to his former master the sum of 5000 on payment for innealf. In presenting the cause of his Church before the Synod, he remarked that many of the churches now belonging to it had formerly been Church was endearoring to accomplish, and asked the aid of Church was endearoring to accomplish, and asked the help of all Christian ministers and people in their efforts. Mr. Washington made a very touching aliasien to the affection of the covered people South for the to-mory of Lincoln, spenisog always of sim as the Moses of their race.

## Fening Error Corrected. A CARD FROM "PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I notice in your issue of this day's date, a telegram from your Washington correspondent relative to a reception about being given by the Feniaus of that city to Chief Commiser Stephens, in which occurs the following paragre:
They are already populity for a grand entry next work of the Chie
Organizer of the fried Republic with a number of mondated Faction
among chiese; "Miles O'Heility" of The New York Chizzan and have
enumed Washington Park in which to had a great demonstration or

This is an error, doubtless arising from the fact that a Col. Halpin of the West-whose initials I think are W. H.-fills some position on the staff of Mr. Stephens, or at least travels centinually in his company, holding some official or semiefficial position in the Fenian Order, while "Private Miles O'Rolly of The New York Chines" has never had the honor of seeing Mr. Stephens in his life, nor is over likely to have that honor unless they should meet by accident.

Statements similar to this have twice appeared in The Civitan, with a request that reporters would not persist. In erroneously imputing the compilment of companionship with Mr. Stephens to the Editor of that paper; but still the story goes the rounds in all directions, and I have now to ask your more powerful aid in setting the matter right, respectfully requesting all papers which have copied the erroneous report also to copy papers which have copied the arrowers, this explanation. Very faithfully yours, Chas. G. Hairing.

# Office of The New York Citizen, N. Y., June 5, 1866.

THEFT OF A WALLET .- On Tuesday last Margaret Mooney, agod 13 years, stole from the apartment of Bridget Shortall, No. 266 Sixth-st., a wallet containing \$55. This she gave to her mother, Margaret Mooney alias Collins. She kept \$0 and gave the remainder to her husband, George W. Collins, who speat \$23. Yesterday all of the party were arrested by Officer Shangle of the Eleventh Presinct, and \$30 of the money recovered. They were committed for trial by Justice Manafield to default of \$500 ball each.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting Testerday Afternoon - Election of The Liquor Dealers and the Board of Excise Members-The General Bankrapt Law Interesting Paper on the Prospects of the South-Report of Thomas W. Conway to the Chamber of Commerce-British Capi-

talists and Southern Freedmen. The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of nerce was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the

on motion of Mr. Blunt, it was recoved that the Chamber and repard with satisfaction the establishment of a Dry ak in the barbor of San Francisco.

NE FOR MEECHANTS' CLUBES. tter from Merritt Trimble, resigning his position as e of the Savings' Bank for Merchants' Clerks, was read and filed, and the resignation accepted.

On motion of Mr. Opdyke, Mr. John Arnastrong was unanimously elected to the position thus made vacant.

# Affairs in the South-Report to the Chamber of

Commerce. In a report to the Chamber of Commerce, which was read and ordered to be printed. Thomas W. Conway, late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Eureau in Louisi toward the South among merchants and business men is alm inguess to aid planters either by beans of money, advances in year began with a readiness on the port of the North to land

ment direction for the especial protection of these freedmen, would be strengthered by good inclosed of being strangled to granify those who in the worth, marse this hangity halved, and practice those savings outrages.

So long as the owners of land in the South strive to exterminate the freedmen, so long must labor be uncertain and irregular in far notivities, tup conserve and aprehable as to its readility in far notivities, tup observed and or classics of the total products of that section wall be found to decreace, while the index remain in the hands of Southern men, became of the wrongs they inflict upon the labor they employ, and those wrongs winding and or attenty cases only in the train of an interest part of loof laborers, eater the country to section and till it. It is as certain as that only follows the night, that neace and prosperity will come to the South only in the train of, and by the operation of just have assuring equality before the law to the rights of all classes, and burnelling the present reign of lawlessmeas and savincery. The Freedmen allowers, it has only source of protection employed by the freedmen, and were the nears withmann, it is my being find the condition of the Southern people, black and whire, would be many feld worse than it is, if escal men acting upon the principle that it is always best to do right, but upilit a united voice to the National Grocenment, demanding such legislation as will end this reign of glasma and integrity and a united voice to the National Grocenment, demanding such legislation as will end this reign of glasma and integrity and a united voice to the National Grocenment, demanding such legislation as will end this reign of glasma and integrity as the South, now assume and disgrace as, we may confinently expect such a stream of national prosperity as we have considered by the freedmen as the capital which employs that is not read the necessary. The correspondent of the south in succe of plantage man factors of our country. Certon will never come from the

which to employ laborers.

OPINIONS OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS. OFINIONS OF BRITISH CALITALISTS.

After giving in faces terms the result of his invistigations in this country, Mr. Conway devices some space to the views of British capitalists. He asysthey have determined to wait until the capitalists of the North invest money in the South lecture they will attempt to invest theirs. They regard the people of the South as unsettled, unhappy, and heatile to the Namen's authority; the lawlessness and disorder to be found there makes life and properly insecure, and the treatment of the freedmen such as to reader the labeling class descontented and dissettled. They also affirm that under the weight of operating the freedmen, and the spaces of a violent prepadice.

These remarks are introduced to enforce the imperfectly acknowledged unit that the power of steam is increased only by increasing its quantity, just as more left is obtained by increasing it

providence, evolved new and usive promising conditions for the classes that toll and the classes that rule throughout the Southern portion of our common country.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mandamus to Compel the Issue of Licenses. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice agraham, yesterday, an alternative mandamus was granted ation of Nicholas Murray, a member of the Metropolitan Liquor Dealers Association, commanding the Board to proand inquire into the moral character of the relator, and if shown to be good, to allow and issue to him a license to sell cors liquors, &c., or show cause to the contrary. The gh he stated he was then and there prepared to

## judgment in determining whether they will grant or refuse licenses. Law of Negligence-City Railroad Care and their Liabilities.

In the Supreme Court, Trial Term, before Justice Monell, pasterday, the case of Francis McGunne agt. The Eighth-are, Railroad Company was an action brought by the detiff to recover damages for lejuries resulting from his log run over by one of the defendant's cars. The plaintiff's vidence showed that he asked the conductor to stop the car at the corner of Fifty-second-st.; that the conductor did not do so, and plaintiff jumped out, fell down, and was run over by a car going in the opposite direction; that he saw the car coming down, about half a block off, as he was lying on the track, and servamed and called to the driver to stop, but that got off. The Judge then decided that oper one for the jury. B. N. Waite, esq. es for the declouse, and called winceses to leaf happened through the plaintiff's negli-

use was then summed up by John W. Ashmend, esq. for defendant, and A. H. Renrey, esq., for plaintiff. The jury were directed to return a scaled verdict.

SUPREME COURT-CHARRES-JUNE 7.-Before Justice Industrial.

First National Bank of Warren agt. John H. Cole-The same agt, Geo. Davis et al. - Motion denied; defendant's t the N. Y. Silk Manufacturing Co .-- Mo-Reaben Ross, jr., et al. - The commel did

C. Edwards agi. Charles J. Pardee.—Motion granted. a C. Edwards agt. Challes J. Pardee (3 cases).—Motion S. Hunt et al. agt. H. J. A. Gereke - Motion granted

e granted.
D. Lambell agt. Isase Bell.-Motion granted to rike out, &c.; plaintiff's costs \$10, to abide events.

O. T. Burt et al. agt. Joseph C. Potts.—Motion granted.

ch agt. The New-York and Harlem Railroad

y.-Motion granted. arily, &c., The Congregation Shaaer Hasehmeri agt. latinlay, Henry Weichs agt. Thos. E. Smith.-Orders ok egt, Hecker; John M. Webbe aut. Michael Pute

. Regert, ogt. Geo. Elliott. - Motion granted. Herman, jr., ugt. John M. Freeman (2 cases)

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY COURT-GENERAL TREM.-ENUMERATES

-Paur L-Nos, 2159, 1595. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. - PART I .- Adjourced

## Steam Power Doubled Without Additional Part.

Sin: As progress in the aris requires us to advance from empirical and partial to rational and extended applicaons of science, occasional recurrence to first principles, if not always requaite, is often indispensable. For lack suppealing to them, errors, and oversights equal to and cane sugar, a writer announces that the juice of the cans contains double the quantity of succharine crystals extracted from it-that quite as much is lost in the primary manufacture as reaches the market. Passing by other examples of themshiless waste, the same may be said of a product vastly more important to commerce plants-STEAM Power. Of it the high-pressure or noncondensing engine is the popular representative, and, strange to say, the fluid positively contains double the amount of power which the best class of such engines draw to me the morning of the day of his death, and which, up to or ever can draw out of it. Henc, if operatives of the that time, had not been found, Lieft, and did not see him again last century are rightly considered dullants for wasting materials, what in the next one may not be said of us who, after evolving with costly apparatus the most valu-

materials, what in the next one may not be said of as who, after evolving with costly apparatus the irosat valuable of motive agents, discharge it into sinks and sewers, or the air, with half its power in it—casting out as worthless drose that in which there is not an atom of refuse or allow. Expert and abert as we are in many things, we surely shall not be thought adepts in economizing that which gives value to every material.

But are there not engineers who deny that anything like so much power is lost in waste steam? Yes, I think all with chom I have conversed emphatically dissent; and yet the fact appears as clear to other minds as that they exist, one, furthermore, that the alleged amount, so far from being an exaggeration, is largely under the truth. Doubtless the views of practical men should command respect; but crucial tests and natural laws, not human opinions, are required here. Truth in too many things is obscure, because not deemed worth the trouble of clearing up, but in a matter of such importance to advancing civilization as this it ought not to be left an hour in uncertainty. Not need it be.

ination as this it ought not to be left an hour in uncertainty. Nor need it be.

The subjoined propositions cover the whole ground, and what follows them will, it is presumed, suffice for their demonstration: 1. In all cases there remains as much power in the discharged steam as it imparted to the piston, however great that may have been. 2. In most cases more power, and in some cases double the power, may be obtained from it.

As this paper is addressed to others beside professional men, a preliminary observation or two will not be out of place; for, though the subject is becoming an item of college education, few look rate it, and general ideas reach little beyond the external features and movements of an engine. There is no reason why this should continue, nor will it since whatever is uncertain about steam vanishes when thoroughly looked into, and every person of ordinary capacity can do that. Its properties are as palpable and plastic as those of other belies. It is weighed in the same scales and its quantities ascertained by the same scales and its quantities ascertained by the same scales and its quantities ascertained by the measures is somewhat different, thut not less tight and correct. One holding a cubic foot of water has to be employed and filled aftean till the number is made out, whereas with steam several four are generally contained in the space of one, the number being indicated by the pressure—home pressure and quantity are complements and explicatives of each other. As volume increases pressure diminishes, and ever evers the quantity remaining the same. The smaller volume may comprise the larger, thus five cable feet of the pressure of 40 m or the took contain ten feet of 20 fb, or twonty feet of 10 m, all three equivalents in cost, weight, quantity and power.

discharged from a high-pressure engine at every stroke of the e and every mode of application—the fundamental law an and reaction. According to it, the two force isoscuriety and inevitably equal. It is impossible for or less than the other. They are simple contractions at majors, equivalents of each other. To exemplify: A big ware engine has a piston of the area of 50 square inch-

profitable than the numerous

the power and that one there were the condensing or non-condensing the father than the condensity of the non-condensity of alcondensity was reliamentably in the cold that 10 per cent of the heat is lost in waste condensity or non-condensity or no-condensity or non-condensity or no-condensity or no-condensity or no-condensity or no-condensity or no-cond

ize the whole force consists prin

THOMAS EWBANK. New-York, June 5, 1866.

### A Letter from Spenker Colfnx. House of Reparsentatives, Washington, June 4, 1866. Editors of the National Republicant

Returning to Washington from West Point, I find the folswing to your leading editorial of last Saturday:

Supposing that I am the person referred to, you will suffer I. I was not Speaker at all when I made my "interesting

trans continental journey," my term having expired with the ation of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, March 4, 1863. 2. I had some expectation of a redicction when the Thirty-Ninth Congress should convene, and came to Washogton on the 14th of April, the morning of the very day Pres lent Lincoln was murdered, to consult with him as to an ex-

Summer to President Lincoln, and he replied that he should put it off as long as possible. From an allusion to Kentucky not electing Congressmen till Angust, I inferred that it would not be convened till the close of the Summer. He urged me to make the overland trip I had contemplated.

and gave me a message to the miners, which he wished me to deliver, and he added that as he should give 60 days' notice of an extra session, it he convened one, I would have ample time to return. He also stated that he would telegraph me at San fatal night, as he parted from Mr. Ashmun and myself at the phin to be laid up in ordin door of the White House, he added, having evidently in mind the promise of the morning, "I'll telegraph you at San Fran-

or two days. I had an interview with President Johnson in the parlor of the Kirkwood House, in which, among other topics replied at once that he had had no time, with his sudden and unexpected incombency of the Executive office, to think of that question, and could not then make any decision upon it. I felt the weight of his remark, and did not attempt to argue the question; and, after stating to him where Mr. Lincoln's correspondence relative to the assembling of the Virginia Rebei Legislature had been placed by him, which he had read

6. Convinced, as I was, that an extra session would be found necessary by the Fall, if not earlier, I called on the Secretary of War, and he promised to telegraph me if one became probable. He did send me three dispatches during my journey, in estained other news, foreign and domestic, they were publighed.

Tard until March hast, when she was sent to New-York to be sold.

7. When on the Pacific slope. I told my traveling compantors, and other gentlemen with whom I conversed, that I expected to be called home by the convening of an extra session. And all my journeys from San Francisco were planned so that I could be back in the city at the starting of every semi-monthly steamer for New-York. This several times compelled very inbortons and continuous travel, as when our party traveled north through Californis, Oregon, up the Columbia River, across Washington Territory and Parcet Sound to Vancourer's Island, a thousand miles north, and back within thirteen days, including all our visits and stops on route, so as to be in San Francisco and ready to start home, if necessary, by the accan steamer. Respectfully yours. Schuylen Colean.

\*\*Elex "27 Polity" Works in Florida\*\*

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribans.

Sir: It would require pretty close calculation to determine whether the progress of reconstruction is forward.

determine whether the progress of reconstruction is forward or backward in the State of Florida. Many things these Rebels do, and many things they leave

undone, morely as a matter of policy, while the same bitter hostility to the Government, to Union men and the blacks exist, as did during the flercest struggle of the late Robellion.
Although, as you say, they do not meditate another revolt or resort to armed opposition, yet let circumstar be such as to offer any chance for success, and you would see them spring to

arms at once. And this much they are determined on, that there shall be cultivated no Union sentiment nor respect for our Government here in the South, and that so soon as the local State Governments are handed over to them by Congress or the President, they will no longer tolerate Union men in the South. Give these Rebels full awing in making and executing the laws here, and they will very soon make this country more of a heli upon earth for Northern or Union men to live in than it ever was before. They would sooner not be represented in Congress at all than lose control of their local State Governments. And, after driving out the Northern and Union men, God help the black man. With all the officers of the law, and a universal public scatiment against him, who will see to the execution of the Civil Rights bill, and where is his protection or defense to come from. Your few agents of the Freedmen's Bureau will need be something more than human if they re-main faithful sentinels in all cases amid the sufficienting pressure and domoralizing influences around them. And then this Bureau will not always last, and with this removed, after expelling the Union men, really the last state of the negro here will be worse than the first.

These Rebels will then have no difficulty at all in demonstrating the fact that the condition of the negro has not been improved by the war nor by giving him freedom. They will deny him work, and then make it a orime not to work, and sell him into Slavery to pay the penalty.

With no homes, money, property, land, or friends, these

blacks will perish by thousands under the kind of discipline these Robels have in store for them, until they are reduced to as abject, submissive, and dependent a condition as ever ry secured before the war.

You are altogether too charitable in discussing these ones.

tions toward the prominent leaders in Secession and Rebell Their position, or policy, or shame, may restrain them from committing many of the vile acts that others are guilty of, yet they are the real instigators and primary cause of the whole state of things here. The South is and always has been under the control of a few leaders, and they assume to make up public sentiment, and give direction and tone to

the public mind. All the ill-feeling toward the North and toward the Government and Union men is, by a careful observer, easily traced back to these same men who would have us believe they are as meek as Moses. Take out five leading men from each county in Fiorida, and the State can be carried for the Union party 1868, in my opinion, even without the loyal blacks.

Caps. Tucker, of the steamer Sylvan Shore, not being re-

strained by considerations which have weight with of

n and by laws for publication.

is done, not by irresponsible parties, but by
thels in the State, headed by (Rebel) Gen. Finne for authorities of the State, as far as I conformed sympathy with this effort to drive d Yankees." Fernandina, Florida, May 30, 1866.

## Sale of Naval Vessels.

#### FURTHER REDUCTION OF OUR NAVAL PORCE. Since the close of the Rebellion nearly 300 national

ressels have been disposed of by public and private sale, but notwithstanding this large reduction there still remain at the various naval stations a considerable number of vessels, which however well fitted to perform the duties required of them ring the wor, are now almost useless for naval purposes for a are now being made by the Navy Department to sell

ince-stantly employed on foreign service. When the Rebellton broke out early all the vession at that time cruising in foreign scaters were ordered to the United States, and for two years the St. Leads was the only vesser representing us in the Mediterranean. In the latter part of 1863 she was ordered to return to the United States, and from that time until the war ended was employed on special service and crobing in searce of privateers. She is now at Philadelphia.

James Adger, paddle wheel stamer, 1,151 tons. Purchased in 1861 at a cost of \$25,000 and was shortly after assigned to duty in the West Guil. While there she participated in a number of caragements and captured several blockade runners, among which we may need to the Corneils, Kate. Hiche and R. E. Lee. She has lately been stationed at Asphwait, N. G., and arrived at New-York from that place about a month ago.

ogo,
Octorara, paddle-wheel steamer, 820 tuns. Built at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in 1861. Engines by Neptune Iron Works of
this city. The Octorora was standed to the fleet of Admire
Farracia from 1861 to July, 1863, and was a participant in the
engagements at New-Orienns. Vicksburg and Fort Morgan.
She is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in good order, having
hear remitted.

She is how at the Brookyn Navy Yard in good order, asking been repaired.

Tritonia, screw tug, 200 tuns. Perchased and fitted out at New York in 1864. The Tritonia has been employed in the West Guil Spinatron as a tender until winin the past month. She is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Jasmine, screw-ing, 122 tuns. The Jasmine was purchased in 1861, and was employed as a tender at the Fensacola Navy-Yard until March last, when she was sent to New-York to be

## The Castle Garden Matter. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I see by this morning's issue of your paper, in communication from Mossrs. Christie and McDonald, the Mr. Cumming and myself are charged with an attempt to break up Castle Garden and bring discredit on the Com missioners of Emigration. For myself I most emphatically deny the soft impeachment. If these gentlemen had charged me with the attempt to break up the systematized impositions

me with the attempt to break up the systematized impositions and robberies practiced on emigrants in Castle Garden the past year, there would have been no need of any reply from me. I have earnestly attempted to do this, and am sorry that I have been only partially successful.

As to the charge of bringing discredit on the Commissioners, I shall merely say that as far as I have any knowledge of them. I consider them each and all highminded, honorable gentiomen, entirely above represch, and not themselves responsible for the abuses, impositions and robberies exposed by Mr. Cumuling.

As to the charge of my being an emigrant runner, I cheerfully admit that, up to 1800, I was extensively engaged in forwarding emigrants to the interior, from the cities of New York, Boston and Albany, and at the carnest request of Asteres Carrigan, esq. (then one of the Commissioners of Emigration), and other friends, I then retired from this business.

As to the charge of my being an emigrant runner, I cheerfully admit that, up to 1855, I was extensively engaged in forwarding emigrants to the interior, from the cities of New-York, Beston and Albany, and at the exceet request of Andrew Carrigan, esq. then one of the Commissioners of Emigration), and other friends. I then retired from this business and I trust they will do me the favor to stoke why.

As to my reputation, while so engaged, without meaning to be conceited or excitational. I am happy to believe it was always that of an honest and industrious man, whether in the employ of others or doing business for myself, but whatever it may have been in the estimation of these gentlemen, I here take the liberty to inform them that I would not trade it for theirs to day. No, not for half a million of dollars to boot. As they are so particular to bring my former occupation before the public, I take the liberty to inform them that in these days there were said to be two kinds, emigrant runners and emigrant robbers. I here inform the public and these penilemes in particular that I belonged to the former of these cleases.

GEORGE W. DALEY, No. 3 Howling Green, New York, Residence, Edgewater, Richmond County, N. Y. New York, June 7, 1866.

TENNESSEE IMMIGRATION .- A Colonial Immigra tion Society has been organized in Nushville. Tenn., with Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas for President. The object of the Spelety is to induce immigration, by purchasing large tracts of land at lew prices, and selling alternate sections to actual settings at first cost.